

THE WYANDOT PIONEER.

VOL. I, NO. 14.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 397.

LOVE SONG.

Oh! for an hour, when the day is breaking,
Down by the shore, when the tide is making!
Fair as the white cloud, then, love, near me,
None but the waves and myself to hear me.
Oh! to my breast how these arms would press
Thee;
Will my heart in its joy would bless thee;
Oh! how the soul thou hast won would woo thee
Girl of the snow-neck, closer to me!
Oh! for an hour as the day advances,
(Out where the breeze on the broom-brush
dances)
Watching the lark, with the sun ray o'er us,
Wring the notes of his heaven-taught chorus
Oh! to be there, and my love before me,
Soft as a moonbeam smiling o'er me;
Thou would'st but love, and I would woo thee;
Girl of the dark eye, closer to me!
Oh! for an hour when the sun first found us,
(Out in the eve with its red sheets round us)
Brushing the dew from the girl's soft wingles,
Pearly and sweet with thy long dark ringlets,
Oh! to be there on a sward beside thee,
Telling my tale, though I know you'd chide me;
Sweet were thy voice though it should undo me;
Girl of the dark looks, closer to me!
Oh! for an hour, by night or by day, love,
Just as the heavens and thou might say, love,
Far from the stars of the cold-ey'd many,
Bound in the breath of my dove-souled Nany!
Oh! for the pure chains that have bound me,
Warm from thy red lips circling round me;
Oh! in my soul, as the light above me,
Queen of the pure hearts, do I love thee!

From the Illustrated Family Friend.

A BRIDEGROOM'S PROBATION, OR, THE HAPPY ESCAPE.

A young Englishman, from gaming, love-affairs, and other such gold-scattering enjoyments, had so nearly reached the dregs of his great-grandfather's hereditary portion, that he could calculate the departing hour of his last guinea. As one evening he was returning home from one of those haunts of dissipation which he habitually frequented, feeble in body as in mind, and, for the first time in his life, casting a firm look upon the ruin of his fortune, he could not well determine, whether he should end his troubles by drawing a trigger, or throwing himself in the Thames.

While he thus wavered between fire and water, the very profound idea occurred to him not to lay violent hands upon himself to be conducted out of the labyrinth of poverty by the fair hand of some wealthy bride. With this consoling thought he went to bed and already in his nocturnal visions the rapid races flew, the fair girls frisked around him, both of which he was happy in thinking he might maintain in future upon the dowry of his wife.

On the following morning he reflected anew upon his plan, and found it unexceptionable in every point excepting the very slight circumstances of not knowing when or where he was to find the rich heiress he wanted. In London, where all the world regarded him as a spendthrift, it was not one to be thought of; he saw that for the future he must throw his nets elsewhere.

After much cogitation and searching, he at last hit upon an old rich colonel, living upon his own estate, about twenty miles from the capital, who fortunately had no acquaintance in London, and was the father of an only daughter.

Into the house of this gentleman, by means of a friend, to whom he promised half the booty, he got himself introduced and received. The daughter of the colonel was an awkward country girl, with round chubby cheeks like Ruben's cherubins, and looked particularly odd in the hand-me-down attire of her sainted mother, which did not at all fit her and was of course not of the most fashionable cut. Her mind; too, was as attractive as her attire; she could only talk of hens and geese; and when any other topic came above-board; her conversation was limited to a 'yes, yes,' or a 'no, no,' all beyond this seemed to her sinful.

This wooden puppet was indeed a mighty contrast to the sprightly, gay, and lively nymphs with whom the young Briton had, until this period, been toyed; but he carefully confined to the solitude of his own bosom the disagreeable feeling of this heaven-and-earth distant difference. His flattering tongue called the girl's silliness celestial innocence, and red, swollen cheeks, he likened to the beauty of the full-blown damask rose. The end of the song was, he turned to the father, and sued warmly for the daughter's hand.

The colonel, during his sixty years' career through the world, had collected this much knowledge of mankind, that however slyly the young man had masked himself, he could, nevertheless, discover the fortune-hunter peeping through the disguise. At first, therefore, he thought of peremptorily refusing him permission to woo his daughter; but on the other hand, he thought 'the youth is fashionable, and perhaps, I may be doing him injustice; he, as yet betrays no anxiety about the portion, and why should the girl, who is marriageable, remain longer at home? His request shall be granted, but his apparent disinterestedness shall stand a decisive trial.'

The suit was then informed that the father had no objections to the match, provided that his daughter would give her consent; and she poor thing, replied as in duty bound—'My father's will is mine.' Indeed could any thing else be expected?

In the course of a few weeks, the marriage ceremony was performed at the country-house of the colonel; and he instantly made his son-in-law acquainted with his wife's portion, amounting to thirty thousand dollars. The dissembler acted as if he wished to know nothing about the matter, and solemnly vowed that he had not, as yet, thought on such things but had regarded only the noble qualities of his charming wife, whose person he was dearer to him than all the treasures of the world.

Upon this they sat down to a table, and the father-in-law urged and begged that they would make as much haste as possible, as it was his intention that the young married people should set off that afternoon for London, that he should accompany them.

The son-in-law was confounded, and began to make some excuses about traveling on the first day of his happiness; but the soldier maintained that these were futile, assuring him that he had particular reasons for proceeding forthwith to the capital, and that his matrimonial joys would be as well realized in London as in the country. What was to be done? Why the journey was immediately undertaken. The old man secured in a small casket, before the eyes of the bridegroom the portion of the bride, partly in gold and partly in bank notes, took it under his arm, and placed himself by the side of the young people in the carriage.

The road ran through a forest, and scarcely had they fairly entered it, when two horsemen darted out from the brush-wood, with masks upon their faces, and stopped the carriage. One of the persons watched the position with a presented pistol, while the other approached the coach window, and said, 'We are adventurers, & request you to give us up instantly the portion of the bride!'

The colonel and his son-in-law swore and ranted, but the robber coolly insisted upon his demand. After some parleying, however, the horsemen bent towards the young man, and whispered in his ear, 'That you may see we are most reasonable men, we leave you to the choice of two things—give us either the bride or her portion; for certain reasons it is quite immaterial to us, and moreover, no one shall ever know your decision.'

The bridegroom did not think long about the matter, for he whispered, 'Take the bride! Brother,' cried the robber to his accomplice, 'we shall take the bride!'

In the twinkling of an eye the soldier seized his gentle son-in-law by the neck, shook him violently, and exclaimed with a thundering voice, 'Ha! villain! so my conjecture was not unfounded, that you cared not for my daughter, but merely for her fortune! God be praised that my child and my money are not irrevocably in your clutches! Know, then, knave! the man who married you was no clergyman, he was a brother in priest's attire; and these gentlemen are no highwaymen, but friends who have done me the service of proving you. Since, then, you have laid open your whole villainy, we shall have no more connection. I shall return home with my daughter and my money, and you may go to London—or to the devil!'

With these words he transplanted the astonished bridegroom with a kick from the carriage to the road, and ordered the postilion to turn about. The outlaw trudged back to London, and had, while upon the road, the fairest and best opportunity of determining whether he should now rise a pistol, or throw himself into the river.

TRYING SITUATION FOR A MOTHER.—A few days since a daughter of Mr. Isaiah Sawtelle, of Belgrade, Me., about two years old, fell into a well eighteen feet deep. The mother was informed of the accident, but when she arrived the little one had sunk in four feet of water. She ran to a neighbor's, twenty rods or more, for assistance, but found none. Returning she lowered the well pole to the bottom and brought the child to the surface it clinging to the pole with its hands.

The mother raised it a few feet, when the hold relaxed and it again sank. Again she lowered the pole which coming in contact with the little hands, it was taken with a death grasp, and the child thus drawn up 20 feet to its mother's arms. Notwithstanding it was apparently dead at the time, by proper exertion it was restored to life.

JAPANESE MARRIAGES.—A very singular custom at the marriage of the Japanese is, that the teeth of the bride are made black by some corrosive liquid. The teeth remain black ever after, and serve to show that the woman is married, or a widow. Another circumstance is, at the birth of every child, to plant a tree in the garden or court-yard, which attains its full growth in as many years as a man requires to be mature, for the duties of marriage. When he marries the tree is cut down, and the wood is made into chests and boxes to contain the clothes and other things which are made for the new married couple. The Japanese may marry as often as they please; marriages with sisters are prohibited, but they can marry any other relative.

ANECDOTE OF CATO.—Cato, being scurrilously treated by a low and vicious fellow, quietly said to him: 'A contest between us is very unequal, for thou canst bear ill-usage with ease, and return it with pleasure; to me it is unusual to hear, and disagreeable to speak it.'

LAW OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT.

[CONCLUDED.]
Sec. 178. Where a constable shall have levied on any goods and chattels which remain unsold for want of bidders, or other justice cause, it shall be his duty to return with the execution a schedule of all such goods and chattels. And the Justice shall, unless otherwise directed by the party for whom such execution issued or his agent, immediately thereafter, issue an order, thereby commanding any constable to whom the same may be directed or delivered, to expose such property to sale; which sale and the proceedings thereon, shall be the same as if such property had been sold on the original execution.

Sec. 179. Any constable having levied on goods and chattels, of which he permits the party against whom the execution issued to retain the possession, is hereby authorized to take such security for his own indemnity as he may require, that such property shall be delivered at the time and place appointed for the sale thereof.

Sec. 180. In all cases where any lands may [have] been let, reserving rent in kind, and when the crops or emblements growing or by grown thereon, shall be levied on or attached, virtue of any execution, attachment or other process, against the landlord or tenant, the interest of such landlord or tenant, against whom such process was not issued, shall not be affected thereby but the same may be sold subject to the claim or interest of the landlord or tenant against whom such process did not issue.

Sec. 181. In cases where the constable shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the justice, that he has been deprived of an opportunity of levying an execution within the time prescribed by this act or otherwise prevented from making the whole of the money, therein required to be made, and shall make return to the Justice who issued the same to that effect such Justice is hereby authorized and required to issue further process of execution, for the amount or balance remaining unsatisfied; which shall be served and returned, in all respects as other executions are under this act.

ARTICLE XIII.

Of Constables and their duties.

Sec. 182. Constables shall be elected for the term of one year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 183. Every constable, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath, or affirmation, before a person authorized to administer the same, to support the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and faithfully to discharge his duties as constable during his continuance in office, according to the best of his skill and ability. [S.]

Sec. 184. Every constable, within ten days after his election, and before he shall take the oath of office, shall give an undertaking to the State of Ohio, in a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, with one or more sureties resident in the proper township, such as trustees thereof shall approve, conditioned, for the safe-keeping, and paying over to the proper person or authority, all moneys which may be collected or received by him, or which may otherwise come into his hands by virtue of his office, and for the due, honest and faithful discharge, and performance of all and singular, his duties as such constable according to law, during his continuance in office.

Sec. 185. When such undertakings shall have been given to the satisfaction of the township trustees, the clerk shall make an entry of the same, and file the same in his office.

Sec. 186. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of constable in any township by death, removal, resignation, or non-acceptance of the person elected, or where there shall be a failure to elect the township trustees shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy until the next annual election for constable, and until a successor be elected and qualified.

Sec. 187. The constable so appointed, shall take a like oath and give a like undertaking as is required in other cases of constables.

Sec. 188. A Justice of the Peace may appoint a constable or constables for a special purpose, either in civil or criminal cases whenever such appointment may become necessary, in the following cases:

1—When there is no constable in the township;
2—In the case of disability of one of the regular constables in the township;
3—Where the constable therein is a party to the suit;

4—When from the pressure of official business, the constables therein are not enabled to perform the duties required by the office.

The Justice making the appointment, shall make a memorandum thereof on his docket, and shall require the person appointed to take an oath as required in other cases.

Sec. 189. The person so appointed by the Justice, after taking such oath, shall have the same authority be subject to the same penalties and entitled to the same fees as other constables.

Sec. 190. Such Justice shall stand as

surety, and shall be in that character liable for his sureties, for any neglect of duty or any illegal proceedings on the part of any constable so by him appointed.

Sec. 191. All constables shall be ministerial officers in Justice's courts, in their respective townships, in civil cases, and in their respective counties, in criminal cases, and civil process may be executed by them throughout the county under the restrictions and provisions of the law.

Sec. 192. It shall be the duty of every constable to serve and execute all warrants, writs, precepts, executions, and other process to him directed and delivered and in all respects whatever to do and perform all things pertaining to the office of constable.

Sec. 193. In discharging their duties constables may call to their aid the power of the county, or such assistance as may be necessary.

Sec. 194. It shall be the duty of every constable to make due return of all process to him directed and delivered, at the proper office on the proper return day thereof, or if the judgment be docketed in the Common Pleas, appealed or stayed upon which he has an execution, on notice to return the execution, stating thereon such fact.

Sec. 195. It shall be the duty of every constable, on the receipt of any writ or other process, (excepta excepted,) to not thereon the time of receiving the same; he shall also state in his return on the same, the time and manner of executing it.

Sec. 196. No constable shall make a return on any process of "Not found," as to any defendant, unless he shall have been once at least to the usual place of residence of the defendant, if such defendant have any in the county.

Sec. 197. It shall be the duty of every constable to apprehend on view or warrant and bring to justice all felons and disturbers and violators of the criminal laws of this State, to suppress all riots, affrays unlawful assemblies, which may come to his knowledge, and generally keep the peace in his proper county.

Sec. 198. In serving all process either civil or criminal, and in doing his duties generally, when not otherwise restricted by law, the authority of a constable shall extend throughout the whole county in which he may be appointed, and in executing and serving process issued by a Justice of the Peace, he shall have and exercise the same authority and power over goods and chattels, and the persons of parties as is granted by law to a sheriff or coroner under like process issued from courts of record.

Sec. 199. When it shall become the duty of the constable to take the body of any person to the jail of the county he shall deliver to the sheriff or jailor a certified copy of the execution, commitment or other process, whereby he holds such person in custody and return the original to the Justice who issued the same; which copy shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff or jailor to keep the prisoner in jail until discharged by a due course of law.

Sec. 200. Constables shall pay over to the party entitled thereto, all money received by them in their official capacity if demand be made by such party, his agent or attorney, at any time before he returns the writ upon which he has received it; if not paid over by that time, he shall pay the same to the Justice when he returns the writ.

Sec. 201. Constables shall be liable to ten per cent. penalty upon the amount of damages for which judgment may be entered against them for failing to make return, making a false return, or failing to pay over money by them collected, or received in their official capacity, and such judgment must include, in addition to the damages and costs, the penalty herein provided.

ARTICLE XIV.

General Provisions.

Sec. 202. The provisions of this act entitled "An act to establish a code of civil procedure," passed March 11, 1853, which are in their nature applicable to jurisdiction and proceedings before Justices, and in respect to which no special provision is made by statute, are applicable to the proceedings before Justices of the peace.

Sec. 203. Every Justice of the Peace must keep a book denominated a docket, which shall be furnished by the trustees of the proper township, which must be entered by him:

1—The title of every action in which the writ is served or when the parties voluntarily appear.

2—The date of the writ, the time of its return and if an order to arrest the defendant or attach property was made, such fact must be stated, together with the affidavit upon which such order was made.

3—The filing of the bill of particulars of either party and nature thereof, and when not of too great length, the same shall be entered at length on the docket;

4—Which of the parties, if either of them, appear at the trial.

5—Every adjournment, stating on whose application, whether on oath, or consent and to what time;

6—When trial by jury is demanded, the demand must be stated, and by whom made, the names of the jurors selected, and the time appointed for the trial.

7—The names of the jurors who appear and those sworn, the names of all witnesses sworn, and at whose request;

8—The exceptions to the ruling of the Justice on questions of law taken by either party;

9—The verdict of the jury, and when received; if the jury disagree and are discharged, that fact must be stated;

10—The judgment of the Justice, specifying the items of costs included, and the time when rendered;

11—The issuing of execution and orders to sell when issued, and to whom, the renewal thereof, if any, when made the return when made, and a statement of any money paid to the Justice, and by whom;

12—The giving of the transcript to be filed in the clerk's office and when given;

13—If appeal be taken the undertaking and the time of entering into the same and by which party taken;

14—The undertaking for stay of execution, and time of giving the same.

15—The satisfaction of the judgment, and the time of satisfying the same.

Sec. 204. The several particulars in the last section specified, must be entered under the title of the action to which they relate, and at the time when occurred—(except that bills of exceptions, in regard to the ruling on questions of law or evidence; need not be entered until after the judgment unless required by the Justice or one of the parties.) Such entries in a Justice's docket, or a transcript thereof, certified by the Justice or his successor in office, shall be evidence to prove the facts stated therein.

Sec. 205. A Justice must keep an alphabetical index to his docket, in which must be entered the names of the parties to each judgment, with reference to the page of the entry, the names of the plaintiffs must be entered in the index in the alphabetical order of the first letter of the family names; he shall number the cases progressively upon his docket; and shall correspondingly number the papers in each case; he shall keep the entire papers in each action together, and in packages of a proper and convenient size, and in the order in which the cases are numbered on his docket.

Sec. 206. It is the duty of every Justice upon the expiration of term of his office, to deposit with his successor, his official docket, as well as his own as those of his predecessors, which may be in his custody, together with all files and papers, laws and statutes, pertaining to his office, there to be kept as public records and property. If there be no successor elected and qualified, or if the office become vacant by death, removal from the township or otherwise before his successor is elected and qualified, the docket and papers in the possession of such Justice must be deposited with the nearest Justice in the township, if any there be, and if there be none, then with the nearest in the county, there to be kept until a successor shall be chosen and qualified, then to be delivered over to such successor on request.

Sec. 207. A Justice receiving by succession or on deposit any such docket, papers and laws, shall, if requested give a receipt therefor to the person from whom he receives the same.

Sec. 208. The Justice with whom the docket of another may be deposited, either during a vacancy, or as the successor is hereby authorized, while having such docket legally in his possession to issue execution on any judgment there entered and unsatisfied, and not docketed in the Court of Common Pleas, in the same manner and with the same effect as the Justice by whom the judgment was rendered might have done, to take bail in appeal, or for stay of execution to issue certified transcripts of judgments on such docket, and proceed in all cases in like manner, as if the same had been originally had, or instituted before him.

Sec. 209. When two or more Justices are equally entitled to be deemed the successor in office of a Justice, the trustees of the township shall designate which Justice is to be deemed the successor of the Justice going out of office, or whose office has become vacant, and shall enter a certificate in the last docket of the Justice going out of office, or whose office is vacant, of their determination, before the same is delivered to such successor.

Sec. 210. In case of the sickness or other disability or necessary absence of a Justice at the time appointed for trial another Justice of the same township may, at his request, attend in his behalf and shall thereupon become vested with the power for the time being of the Justice before whom the summons was returnable. In that case the proper entry of the proceedings before the attending Justice subscribed by him must be made in the docket of the Justice before whom the writ was returnable. If the case be adjourned the Justice before whom the summons was returnable must resume jurisdiction.

Sec. 211. The summons, execution, and every other paper made or issued by a Justice, must be filled up without a blank to be filled by another, otherwise it is void.

Sec. 212. A Justice at the request of a party, and on being satisfied that it is expedient, may specially depose any disinterested person of suitable age, and not interested in the action, to serve a summons or execution with or without an order to arrest the defendant or to attach property. Such deposition must be in writing on the process.

Sec. 213. The person so deputed has the authority of a constable in relation to the service, execution and return of such process, and is subject to the same obligations, but there can be no fee for his services taxed in the bill of costs.

Sec. 214. A Justice may punish, as for a contempt, persons guilty of the following acts; and no others:—

1—Disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior toward the Justice, tending to interrupt the due course of a trial or other judicial proceedings before him;

2—A breach of the peace, boisterous conduct, or violent disturbance, tending to interrupt the due course of a trial or other judicial proceedings;

3—Wilful resistance in the presence of the Justice, to the execution of a lawful order or process made or issued by him;

Sec. 215. A warrant of arrest must be issued by such Justice, on which the person so guilty may be arrested and brought before the Justice when an opportunity to be heard in his defence or excuse may be given. The Justice may thereupon discharge him, or may convict him for the offence, and adjudge a punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both; such fine not to exceed twenty dollars, and such imprisonment ten days.

Sec. 216. The conviction, specifying particularly the offence and the judgment thereon must be entered in his docket, a warrant of commitment to the jail of the county until the fine be paid, for the term of imprisonment, may then be issued such warrant must contain in a transcript of the entry in the docket, and the same must be executed by any constable to whom it may be given, and by the jailor of the county.

Sec. 217. When a person intending to bring an action before a Justice of the peace is a non resident of the township in which he intends to commence such action the Justice may, previous to his issuing process, require such person to give security for the costs of suit, which may be done by depositing a sum of money deemed by the Justice to be sufficient to discharge the costs that may accrue in the action, or by giving an undertaking with surety approved by the Justice, payable to the adverse party, for the payment of all costs that may accrue in the action.

Sec. 218. If any plaintiff or plaintiffs after commencing an action before a Justice in the township in which he or they reside, remove out of the county, the Justice may require such plaintiff or plaintiffs to deposit a sum of money equal to the costs that have accrued and that probably will accrue, or require in place thereof that such party give sufficient surety for all costs which have accrued or which may accrue in action, and in default to do either shall enter a non-suit against the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Sec. 219. That in all actions instituted before a Justice of the peace found upon any bond, sealed bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing for the payment of a sum of money certain, upon which the whole amount of money therein promised is due, it shall be the duty of the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, to file said bond, sealed bill, promissory note, or other written evidence of indebtedness, upon which such suit is brought with such Justice of the peace; and if upon the trial judgment shall be entered thereon, in favor of the plaintiff; such bond, sealed bill, promissory note, or instrument of writing shall be retained by the Justice so rendering judgment, who shall endorse thereon the sum for which he shall have entered judgment. (provided that the same shall in no wise exceed one hundred dollars, unless judgment thereon shall have been confessed,) and shall subscribe his name thereto. And upon payment or tender of the amount of such payment, together with the costs accruing thereon, or securing the payment of the same by putting in bail, or the stay of execution, it shall not be lawful for the plaintiff to institute any other suit or suits upon said bond, sealed bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing for the recovery of any further sum or sums, the payment of which is secured by the same bond, sealed bill, promissory note, or other written evidence of indebtedness; Provided, that when an appeal shall be taken from the judgment of such Justice, it shall be his duty to deliver or transmit any bond, sealed bill, promissory note, or other written evidence, produced before him on trial to the clerk of the court of common pleas, to which cause shall have been appealed, on or before the second day of the term of the court next after taking such appeal; Provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to lessen or in anywise affect the right which any creditor now have to demand from any Justice of the peace, any joint and several obligations for the purpose of prosecuting any party to said obligation other than the party against whom judgment may have been rendered.

Sec. 220. It shall not be lawful for any Justice of the peace to purchase any judgment upon any docket in his possession, and for so doing for every such offence such Justice shall forfeit and pay a sum not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars to be recovered by an action before any court having jurisdiction thereof, and when collected shall be paid into the treasury of the township where such offence was committed.

Sec. 221. The provision of this act do not apply to proceedings of in actions or suits pending when it takes effect. They shall be conducted to final judgment and determination in all respects as if it had not been adopted.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 222. The act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace, and constables, passed March 14, 1853, and acts amendatory thereto, passed December 31, 1851, February 25, 1853, March 3, 1854, March 12, 1854, February 17, 1854, February 8, 1857, February 24, 1858, March 23, 1859, the act allowing jurors before justices of the peace, passed February 14, 1840, and acts amendatory thereof passed March 4, 1845, February 23, 1846, the act allowing and regulating attachments before justices of the peace, passed January 7, 1834, and acts amendatory thereof, passed January 16, 1839, February 6th, and March 14, 1850, the act to revive certain acts therein named, passed March 12, 1845, sections one, five and six, of an act to regulate proceedings before justices of the peace, passed March 24, 1849, and an act defining the duties of the justices of the peace and constables in civil cases, passed March 25, 1851 the act entitled an act to regulate the action of forcible entry and detainer, passed February 25, 1851, and acts amendatory thereof passed February 23, 1855, March 13, 1843, January 22, 1844, January 15, 1845, February 27, 1846, March 19, 1850, the 4th, section of an act for the protection of purchasers at judicial and tax sales, and an act amendatory thereof passed February 5, 1847, the act allowing and regulating writs of replevin before justices of the peace, passed February 14, 1846, and the acts supplementary thereto, passed March 14, 1850, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 223. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE REX,
Speaker of the Senate pro tem.
March 14, 1853.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WYANDOT CO.,
Upper Sandusky, July 31, 1853.
I do hereby certify that I have read and compared the above law with the copy on file in this office and find it correct.

CHESTER R. MOTT, Auditor.

WHERE WAS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WRITTEN?—This is a question which has excited much discussion. The following letter from Jefferson settles the question. The house he designates is at the corner of Seventh and High (or Market) streets, Philadelphia, the lower story of which is now occupied as a clothing store, and the upper stories as a printing office.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 26, 1825.

To Dr. JAMES MEASE, Philadelphia:
Dear Sir: It is not for me to estimate the importance of the circumstances concerning which your letter of the 8th makes inquiry. They prove, even in their minuteness, the sacred attachments of our fellow-citizens to the event of which the paper of July 4, 1776, was but the declaration, the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time. Small things may, perhaps, like the relics of saints, help to nourish our devotion to this holy bond of our Union, and keep it longer alive and warm in our affections. This effect may give importance to circumstances however small.

In the of writing that instrument, I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graff, a new brick house three stories high, of which I rented the 2nd floor, consisting of a parlor and bed room, furnished. In that parlor I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper, particularly. So far I state from written proofs in my possession.—The proprietor, Graff, was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a bricklayer, and that his house was on the South of Market street, probably between 7th and 8th streets, and if not the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were few others near it. I have some idea it was a corner house, but no other recollections throwing light on the question, or worth communication. I am ill, therefore only add my assurance of my great respect and esteem.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—A lady passing along the streets of a Northern city, noticed a little boy who was scattering salt on the side-walks for the purpose of clearing off the ice, which was very slippery.

'Well, I'm sure,' said the lady, 'this is real benevolence!'

'No, it ain't, ma'am,' replied the boy, 'it's salt.'

BEST THINGS.—A firm faith is the best religion; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

AMBITION.—Ambition often puts men upon doing the meanest offices: so climbing is performed in the same posture with creeping.